BULGARIA-PAST & PRESENT

[875] The number of women teachers is larger than that of men teachers. There is one school to every 738 inhabitants and this number is altogether inadequate To remedy this shortage of buildings, half of the pupils attend school in the morning from 8 to 12 a. m. and the other half in the afternoon, from 2 to 6 p. m. It was reported in the Sobranye on April 1, 1924, that only 39% of the school-buildings were fit to serve as such, and that some 220,000 children had to study in stuffy classrooms in which there was not sufficient air. Such adverse conditions naturally accounted for the abnormal spread of tuberculosis among school children. Deputy M. Stanev speaking in the Sobranye on June 11, 1932 stated that according to the inquiry conducted by Dr. Rumenov, 60% of the children attending the first elementary class, were healthy and 40% tuberculous, but in the third elementary class, the percentage of the latter had increased to 62%, and in that of the first preparatory class to 73%. In the Stara-Zagora region, it was reported by the school authorities that 48% of all the children were tuberculous.

875 One of the probable reasons for the spread of tuberculosis were the teachers, who were wretchedly underpaid and were not able to keep fit on their paltry stipends. Half of the public teachers received a salary of about 1700 leva monthly, but this was not all, for a large percentage of them were obliged to pay commissions to various political intercessors in order to obtain their posts, and had to refund to their protectors part of their slender emoluments. The minimum cost of living for a family of four members, each requiring 3000 calories a day was according to a scientific analysis made in Dr. Djidrov's *Stopanski Arhive*, 2563 leva per month for food only, light and heat necessitated an expenditure of 587, shoes and clothing 1320, rent 1500, and other needs 1130. or a total per month of 7100 leva. The emoluments offered

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fula' has a Serbian *calque* or parallel *prase*, *svinja* or plural *svinje*, in the double sense of 'pig' and 'scrofulosis'.

In a collection of prescriptions of 1843 a disease is mentioned: '*kratorija, kurta*...which is like a dog biting at a man's stomach (*acerbitas*)'. The term is an old one since it is used as an equivalent of gangrene in the twelfth century. In modern Bulgarian: *kъrticina, kъrtica* = scrofula, icterus. The animal cognate is *krt, krtica*, etc., a mole.[1] In Orehovsko, in Bulgaria, swellings which are elsewhere called *kъrtovi pǫpki* (scrofula?) are cured by making a child who has them urinate on a mole hill (after using a counting-out formula), and by applying the mud to the parts affected.

Some of the homonyms arise from similar characteristics of the disease and the animal. For instance, *mlamosi* (the disease) is brought about when a child is left too long in the sun. The insect *mlamosnica* is yellow in colour. *Žaba* (the disease) appears as boils with black centres on the tongue which resemble a frog's eyes.[2]

muscle, menthula; *miška, paci*, vulva, Bg. *pačence*; *mura*, an animal's stomach, rennet; the name of a black animal, dog, goat, horse; *oko*, eye, a kind of snail; *pupak*, umbilicus, belly; *bubac*, stomach of a fowl; *plovak*, womb, placenta (*plovka*, duck, etc.); *ptic*, menthula infantis; *riba*, muscles, buttocks, fish; *ribice*, kidneys, intestines; *zec*, breast bone of an animal, a hare; *žabe, žabice*, glands, testicles; *žlezde*, glands, scrofula, O.B. *žolva*, a tortoise, etc. (For a discussion of some of these etymologies, cf. H. Gunter, K.Z. Bd. XLV, p. 43 *passim*; also *Archiv für Slav. Philologie*, XXVII, XXXII, etc.)

[1] Cf. T. Bratić, *Ljekaruša iz* 1843 *godine*, Gl.Z.M. XX (1908); V. Jagić, *Entstehungsgeschichte d. kirchenslawischen Sprachen* (1913), p. 305; cf. *Bulgarska Starina*, I.

[2] E.g. *buba*, gangrene, carcinoma, apoplexy; *bubinjaca*, a boil, etc.; *bubuljice*, acne; *buba, zla buba*, a suppuration or inflammation round the nails, a gumboil (an insect is supposed to gnaw the flesh; the pus is its excreta); *buba u glavi*, a disease in young children when the skin turns yellow, dry and translucent, and they frequently touch their heads and are generally sickly (also brain fever); *buba*, an insect, beetle; *badlje, balji, badljivi*, eczema of scalp and brows, trichiasis, a sty, a tumour, cf. *plamac, sklopac, jarac*, etc. (also a maggot of some kind); *baga*, disease of a horse—in Stulli's dictionary *bagoče* is *maxillarium nervorum convulsio*, adj. *bagav*, lame, generally of horses (*bagal, baguda*, an insect, perhaps from It. *bago*); *crv*, various sores, wounds, etc., a worm, a scalp disease; *gušteri*, diphtheritis, cf. *guteri*, adenoids, etc.; *kušter*, a swelling, sprain,

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Names of the source of the disease, particularly names of supernatural beings, can be used of the disease itself—with what degree of personification it is difficult to decide in every case. In the eastern regions it seems that a number of terms used elsewhere of common diseases, would be defined as evil

a lizard; *lisa*, disease of scalp or beard causing the hair to fall out (also a disease caused by a spirit); *metilj*, disease of the liver, in sheep or cattle; *metiljka*, a cataract, disease of the eye, an insect, moth; *mlamosi*, sunstroke (?), cf. *mlamosnica*, a centipede, a yellow larva; *magarac*, *magarevac*, whooping cough, a donkey; *mravi*, shuddering as in fever, ants; *mačka*, a cold in the nose, cat, cf. *mačić*, typhus, erysipelas, a whitish rash on the face; *mrav*, *pamrav*, 'something in the brain rolls about as though alive', brain fever, cf. *pamrava*, larva of *Gastrophilus equi*, the disease caused by it; *pauk*, syphilis, spider; *nerast*, splenitis, morbus lienis, cf. *nerast*, a young boar; *pesićevo*, *pesice*, a parasite infested wound; *prasići*, a swelling under the ears; *paučina*, herpes, a cobweb; *ospice*, variolae, wasps; *rak*, cancer, an ulcer, a festering wound, etc., crayfish; *ribine*, a swelling, a sprain, a hard knot 'like hardened arteries' which is caused by strain or by chill, rupture, cf. *riba*, a fish; *štene*, a festering wound, a young dog, cf. Bg. *skuli*, boils, eruptions; *stenči*, atheroma; *svinja*, *svinje*, scrofulosis, Bg. *svinja*, a fistula, a swelling; *prase*, scrofulosis, a pig; *srdomasi*, an illness in the head of a young child caused by a worm of the same name; *trud*, ulcer, panaritium, a hornet; *vuk*, gangrene, wolf, cf. Bg. *volk*, laryngitis; *gagalki*, blisters in the mouth; *gogolj*, a swelling, a diving bird; *guta*, diphtheritis; *guta*, *gutal*, a pigeon, etc.; *gusenica*, a boil or tumour on the legs of cattle, a caterpillar; *guba*, *gubavica*, lepra, a swelling, a toad, also a fungus—*Coccus lecanium*, etc.; *grič*, *griža*, morsus, dysentery, etc., cancer, an open sore, cf. *griža*, *grizica*, *grižlica*, a moth or maggot, a kind of snake, a worm; *grinta*, the same, an ulcer, wound, disease of the scalp, a minute parasite, cf. *grinja*, a moth; *moljac*, a moth, a worm which breeds in the flesh; *jarac*, inflammation of the eyelids, a skin rash, cf. *jaricanje*, white spots or small blisters round the mouth and chin, an infection from cattle, a swelling on the body of cattle; *jašterica*, *gušterica*, a swelling on the tongue or foreleg, especially of cattle, a lizard; *jašterice*, small sores or boils on the side of the tongue; *koza*, *kozice*, variolae, chicken pox, a goat; *krava*, *kravica*, a swelling under the ears, on the arm, a sprain, a cow; *kukac*, panaritium, insect, salamander; *vočić*, inflammation round a bite, an inflamed wound, dim. *vo*, ox; *žaba*, *žabice*, angina, swelling in throat, any swelling, abscess, ulcer, etc., in cattle and sheep a boil on the tongue; *žaba*, frog, Bg. *zvjerinac*, herpes; *žabka*, *žalva*, fistula; *želve*, *žabe* (Slo.), scrofula, an abscess; Bg. *želka*, *želva*, tortoise; *živina*, *zverice*, *zverinac*, *živa rana*, etc., gangrenous sore or wound, cancer, inflammation, Bg. *živina*, *živinica*, *živenica*, syphilis, scrofula, swellings on the body; *živina*, *zver*, etc., animal, wild animal, etc.; *žutuga* (*žutice*, *zlatica*), icterus, a kind of fish.

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spirits. It will also be noted that these names include a number of animal names.[1]

Any attempt to discover a primal relationship between these categories or the initial reason for the adoption of animal names, would, of course, be so much waste of time if the investigation is confined to one linguistic area. In the examples that follow there will be found ample evidence of

[1] The following are names of the various kinds of supernatural beings, any of which may cause disease or harm. The greater number of these words also signify specific diseases. Even *plašnja* and *strava* may mean personal forces or beings. *Smlata*, which is generally nothing more than *Hexenschluss*, and often has ceased to have any connection with witchcraft, also means a witch or *mora*. Note that the names of supernatural beings, of the witch or fairy order, also occur as names of professional magicians and witch doctors (*viljenak, vilovnjak, vještnik, vještica, brodnik, brodnica, vila, vračarica, bajalica, baharica, madžionica*, etc.); i.e. these can be either human beings or supernatural beings. Note that some of them are generally referred to in the plural.

Beštija, brodnica, coprnja (ica), čuma, čumica (pl. *čumice*), *duh, loš duh, zao duh, izdat, izdajnica, jude, kamenice, okameni, okamenica, kuga, krivo oko, karan, karakandžeri, krvopilica, kratelj, skrat, skrata, kosac, kudlak, vukdolak, lisa, lune, leptir, netopir, vampir, lumpir, vampirčići, ljutice, mora, tmora, pomora, muravini, mekarine, mame, mamica* (pl. *mamice*), *mlamusi, matić, medivančići, nastrijelice, nastrelina, namerice, namet, nametnice, nežid, nežit, naprasnik, naprasnica, nahud, nahudnica, hudnici, nažurenice, žura, žuravice, nastrijelina, naletnice, noćnice, noćni osjen (sjen), senka, nečestivi, nečastivi, nečisnjak, nepomenica, ogram, ogramnica, otrovnica, proždreljevica, poganica* (pl. *-e*), *plašnja, uplah, polegač, rusak, rusa, ruse, rusälje, roške, stuhe, stihiji, sekarine, striga, sekarice, slute, sklopci, strava, strašnice, strijelica, sihir, strelka, ustrijel, šejtan, sotona, saturnica, tentacija, talasam, tenčac, utvar* (pl. *-i, -e*), *vila, samovila, samodiva, vještica, vile otrovnice, vrag, vražići, vražalica, vada, povada, vadine, urok, uročica, uročići, vadika, vražalica, viruške, uljezina, urama, uramnica, vlas, vlasi* (*ovi*), *vihor, vihorice, usadi, usov, zmet, zmaj, zduhovi, stuhe*, etc. Note the variations of meaning such as *činilica*, a witch, a charm worker, an evil spirit, a mental disease; *lahus*, a lying-in woman; *lahusi*, spirits that attack her or her child, an illness (also *kokošite lahusi*, a disease of fowls); *babice* is the usual Serbian word for this series, and also means diarrhoea. In Bulgarian we also find *ermenki* (a kind of evil spirit) which can also be equivalent to *urimice*, spirits which foretell the fortune of a new-born child; *usov*, a sheep disease, as well as a spirit; *ustrel*, a spirit, in particular a spirit which attacks sheep, or the spirit of an unchristened child, a vampire and so on, also a disease without reference to the agency of spirits; *čumice* are the children, *čuma*, plague; *bolehčići* are disease-spirits collectively. (Šiškov, *Život na Bulgarite v Srednja Rodopa* (Plovdiv, 1886), p. 46.)